

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

NO. 66.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large manu-  
script sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-  
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

All letters upon business should be post-  
paid to insure attention.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and  
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by  
having nicely

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THE  
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style  
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.  
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## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of  
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,  
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and  
as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and  
on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,  
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Type and Stereotype Foundry,

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, &c.,

Inks and Printing Material of every Description.

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Of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medicine Di-  
rections, Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.,

Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.

## ELECTROTYPING

In all its Branches. R. ALLISON

December 30, 1859-ly. Superintendent.

## HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART,

Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,

(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House,) Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned  
respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort  
and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures  
in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he  
thinks he can please those who may favor him  
with their patronage.

AMBROTIPIES, MELAINOBOTYPES, PHOTO-  
GRAPHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all;  
taken in the highest style of the art, and on mod-  
erate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their  
likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his  
work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge  
made. W. H. H. SWIGERT, Esq.

April 13, 1860-w&twtw.

Yeoman copy.

## HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 3, 1860.

JOHN L. SCOTT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,  
OFFICE ADJOINING YEOMAN BUILDING.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that

LEROY D. KING, who did, on the 25th day of  
September last, kill and murder James Lackey,  
in the county of Madison, has fled from justice  
and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIF-  
TY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said King,  
and his delivery to the jailor of Madison county,  
within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th  
day of Oct., A. D. 1860, and in the 69th  
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

LEROY D. King, formerly of North Carolina, is  
about six feet high, rather thin in flesh, will weigh  
about 145 pounds, red complexion, whiskers ster-  
ting about his face. He writes a poor hand; will  
always laugh when talked to; rather dark,  
sandy-colored hair.

Oct. 29 w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
JAMES WILLIAMS, who killed and murdered  
one Daniel B. Calvert, on the 24th day of March,  
1858, in the county of Caldwell, has fled from  
justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams,  
and his delivery to the jailor of Caldwell county, within  
one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day  
of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th  
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

JAMES WILLIAMS is about 6 feet in height; weighs  
about 150 pounds, straight and well-formed;  
dark-skinned, dark hair, black eyes; general expression of  
countenance bad; rather grim and austere in his  
manners; talks very little; rather dissipated in  
his habits, but never drinks to excess; about 26  
years of age. He usually goes well dressed, and  
presents a genteel appearance in his manners and  
address. He is now in Texas, and was heard from  
in Texas only a few weeks ago.

Nov. 16 3m-w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
ISAAC HALL and HENRY KING, who were  
confined in the jail of Montgomery county, under  
the charge of felony, have escaped from said jail,  
and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each,  
for the apprehension of the said Isaac Hall and  
Henry King, and their delivery to the jailor of  
Montgomery county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day  
of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th  
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

ISAAC HALL is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and  
inclined to be stout; dark-skinned, black eyes; has light  
hair; is of a light complexion; has blue eyes, and  
has a vertical scar, near an inch in length, on  
the left eyebrow, near the outer end thereof. He  
weighs about 170 or 180 pounds, and is, upon the  
whole, rather good-looking. He is slow of speech,  
rather effeminate and fine voice.

Oct. 27, 1860-w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
THOMAS EVANS, committed to the Circuit Court for  
Franklin county, on the crime of murder, did, on  
the 14th instant, escape from the jail of said county, and  
is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for  
the apprehension of said Evans, and his delivery  
to the jailor of Franklin county within one year  
from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day  
of October, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th  
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

THOMAS EVANS is about 21 or 22  
years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and  
inclined to be stout; dark-skinned, black eyes; has light  
hair; is of a light complexion; has blue eyes, and  
has a vertical scar, near an inch in length, on  
the left eyebrow, near the outer end thereof. He  
weighs about 170 or 180 pounds, and is, upon the  
whole, rather good-looking. He is slow of speech,  
rather effeminate and fine voice.

Oct. 27, 1860-w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
ALEXANDER WARREN, under indictment in  
the Mercer Circuit Court, for the murder of Benj.  
Blaine, has escaped from the Mercer County jail, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor  
of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for  
the apprehension of said Warren, and his delivery  
to the jailor of Mercer county, within one year  
from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th  
day of Sept., A. D. 1860, and in the 69th  
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

ALEXANDER WARREN is about 55 years of age; gray  
hair and eyes; about 5 feet 11 inches high; of  
delicate appearance; and has a scar upon his neck  
at the windpipe, the result of attempted suicide.  
He formerly lived in the county of Madison.

Sept. 17, 1860-w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 EXTRA Canvas Hams;

50 boxes Star Candles;

24 boxes Tallow Candles;

30 boxes Rosin Soap;

30 boxes German Soap; for sale by

W. H. KEENE & CO.

100 BRRLS. 2 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon;

made by D. Swigert, and for sale by

W. H. KEENE & CO.

25 BRLS. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon;

made by D.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### From Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH Nov. 26.

The following lines are old but inex-  
pressibly sweet. We don't know the author,  
but the style is very much like Bishop He.  
ber's:

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

A clothes line in yonder garden  
Goes wandering among the trees,  
And on it two very long stockings  
Are kicking the evening breeze:  
And a lot of fancy dry goods,  
Whose nature I cannot divine,  
Are wildly and merrily flapping  
About on the same old line.

And a very fair young lady;  
At the parlor window sows;  
And I rather conclude if you tried it,  
You'd find she'd fit into "them hose."  
She's only a half-length picture,  
Fore-shortened below the breast;  
But the dry goods which dance on the tight rope,  
Out yonder just make up the rest.

So dream-like she seems—so gentle,  
You'd think she was good for earth;  
And I feel that a hollow spirit  
Is banishing vulgar mirth  
To its worldly home—by jingo!  
What a florish that muslin throws,  
And how uncommonly taper!

Those stockings go off at the toes!

With eyes like the sky when 'tis bluest!  
And hair like the night without star!  
The muslin and hose—I can't help it!  
Ye still make my thoughts rather queer.  
The lady alone is substantial;

The clothes but a fancy meal;

Yet somehow or otherwise confound it!

I've mixed up the sham with the real.

Oh love! you're the same old sixpence  
With the poet, the muff, or the brick;  
You go up with a rush, like a rocket,  
But come down at last like the stick;  
Our loves, be they lofty or lowly,

Platonic or flesh, I pine

That they all, like your dry goods and stockings,  
Belong to the very same line.

Jugglery in Algiers—Terrible Performance with Diggers, Scorpions and Red-hot Shovels.

A recent work on Algiers gives the following account of some of the amusements of that lively place and its vicinage. It shows that the Arabs are cleverer than even our friend Heller, who is now astonishing the southern people by his experiments in magic:

In a few moments the tambourines were again in full force, and the shrieking and yelling were again repeated, but this time the number of dancers was increased. One of the Arabs took a sword, and having stripped to his loins, ran it for nearly a quarter of an inch into his stomach, twirling it around at the same time like a gimlet. To a certain degree there was no deception in this, but the absence of blood raised my suspicions that the sword fitted into an old scar long used for the purpose, especially as it was introduced sideways. Then he ran it into the nape of his neck in like manner, twirling it round as before, but still no blood followed. The invisible women seemed pleased at this feat, for another "lu, lu, lu!" swelled around us, and then the frantic dancing went on. Presently four or five instruments resembling thick kitchen shovels were brought in red-hot, and I felt the sudden glow on my face as they were taken past me. When the Arabs beheld these, their cries changed into another key, and by gestures they seemed like wild animals eager for food. Each man took the glowing iron, placed it on the shorn part of his head, and then stroked it caressingly with his naked hand. During this feat there was a sickening smell of burnt flesh, and a slight smoke arose from the skin of the performers whenever the ruddy metal touched it. Then, having licked them all over with their tongues, they placed them between their lips, holding them firm with their teeth, and leaping for a few moments still higher, in tune to the untiring thunder of the tympana. A large scorpion was now brought in on one of the tambourines, and as I touched it with a stick en passant it darted up its poisonous tail, leaving no doubt as to its vitality. One of the Arabs took up the reptile by its head, placed it in his mouth, and swallowed it, making a horrible crunching noise in the process of mastication. How he escaped the effects of its sting is more than I can imagine; but, at all events, the unnatural meal seemed to give him new life for the maddening orgies. One of the dancers now stepped forward with a dagger about a foot in length, and lifting up his eyelid thrust it some way in just over the eyeball, and walked about with the weapon thus apparently sticking out of his eye. Then he drew it slowly out, and the host, at my request, having handed it to me for examination, I found that it was sharp as a needle and perfectly solid. The voices of the women, at this period, were louder than I heard them before, and so long did the shrill applause continue, that the Arabs looked up hastily, and said "Hush," in the same sort of contemptuous tone with which a charity schoolmaster endeavors to stop the chatter of his refractory pupils, and the obedient chorus instantly subsided. Half a dozen cactus leaves were now brought in, and the moment the dancers perceived them, they left off their frantic gestures, and groaned, like dogs, on their hands and knees. The African cactus, or Barberry fig, grows round Algiers into a regular tree of twelve feet or so in height, and the leaves are large in proportion, being generally about a foot long and a half an inch thick, and are very thickly covered with strong prickles of an inch in length. These prickles are as thick as a drugged pin at the base, and very firm, so that the handling of the leaf is a matter of difficulty and pain, and should the point of the prickle break in so doing, it forces itself beneath the skin and causes excruciating agony. The Arabs crawled adroitly toward the man who held the leaves, baying like the dogs they imitated, and as he held one forth they thrust their heads forward and took rapid bites, devouring it, seemingly without the slightest inconvenience. The green fluid expressed from the herb flowed in streams over their long beards, and I noticed that when they accidentally touched each other they gave a low growl, like curs who are gorging. The applause of the invisible ladies was great, but by no means as enthusiastic as before; the tambourines were again silent, and the performers fell to the ground, as if the superhuman stimulus to their exertions had been removed. I drew a deep breath as I left the house, like one who has, by a timely awakening, been relieved from the incubus of some terrible nightmare, and as I threaded again the narrow streets, the delicious night air cooled and refreshed me.

A lady who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers, to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening, when they just stepped down to the postoffice, or went out to attend a caucus.

we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southerners and from some of the Northern States, who will flock promptly to her standard and share her fortunes." He concludes thus:

"I cannot permit myself to believe that, in madness or passion, an attempt will be made by the present or next administration to coerce South Carolina after secession, or refusing to surrender the harbor defenses, or to interfere with the imports or exports; but if I am mistaken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

### The Storm on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.

The storm on Saturday and Sunday was the most severe that has occurred for many years. The damage to buildings in the city was not heavy. The demolition of the Casting House, Palmer & Wadsworth, in course of erection, being the principal one. The marine losses, so far as heard from, are as follows:

**Resolved.** That, without expressing any opinion as to the causes which may have led Montgomery, Jennison, and their followers, or any bands of men acting with or in opposition to them, to the renewal of violence and disorder in that section of Kansas, we regard it to be our duty as citizens of the Territory to denounce their unlawful and insurrectionary acts, and to support the Executive authority of the Territory in restoring and preserving the public peace.

**Resolved.** That the recent expulsion by the General Government of settlers in the country of Cherokee from their houses on the neutral lands at the beginning of winter, and in a season of utter destitution and famine, was an act of cruelty and oppression unparalleled in the history of a free people, but that such expulsion cannot afford even plausible pretext for adding to the miseries of the people by the renewal of civil war in the counties of Bourbon and Linn.

The propeller Jersey City of the New York and Erie Railroad line, reported foundered near Dunkirk. All on board perished. Two or three propellers and a number of sail vessels are ashore on the Canada shore.

Most of the fleet down arrived safely, losses being confined mostly to the vessels bound upward. The schooner J. S. Newhouse was ashore near Goodrich, C. W. The schooner Wm. Maxwell was ashore above Sugar Loaf Point; the crew all perished excepting one man. The schooner Sacramento was ashore near Port Colburn. The schooner Tornado with a cargo of corn from Chicago was wrecked near Kingston; crew all lost, and vessel gone to pieces. The schooner Enterprise was ashore at Long Point. The schooner Callaway was ashore near Port Stanley, and gone to pieces.

Schooner Wm. Chase, of Chicago, and N. P. Goodell, of Buffalo, were to-day towed into the river at Sarnia, completely covered with ice, with every man on the Goodell more or less frozen. The brig Curtiss Mann, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, went ashore near Goderick, C. W. Crew safe, but the vessel is a total loss.

The Cadet, of Detroit, arrived at Goderick safe, and reports seeing a loaded vessel in the lake running under bare poles and shipping heavy seas, and

such as must have founded. Schooner Cuyahoga went ashore at Port Colburn, and Jenny Mack three miles above there.

Three other vessels, names unknown, were ashore at Point Au Boeuf. Bark Sunshine and schooner Kenosa safe under Long Point, but damaged. Schooner Marco Polo capsized near Long Point. Schooners St. George, Mary, Wild Rover, and two or three others, names unknown, ashore near South Bay, Lake Ontario.

**From Kansas.**

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 26.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at the Fort this morning and leave for Southern Kansas to-morrow morning with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery. Capt. Bain, in command of troops, has started from Fort Riley to the same destination.

The two divisions will rendezvous at Mound City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials regarding the plan of operation.

Montgomery acknowledges the late murders. He stated that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri, and said he would continue his operations against that State, Arkansas, and Texas. If the troops came against him in larger bodies he would dodge them, but would whip any small parties.

Fort Scott has not been harmed nor Paris sacked, has been reported.

Arrivals by stage at Kansas City, on Saturday evening, report all quiet.

By a private letter from Lawrence we have another account of the interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. The account says that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald, whose alleged offense was that of being in favor of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that the flight of Judge Williams and the court was not warranted by the circumstances in the case."

**Governor Gist's Message.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—Gov. Gist, in his message, devoted many pages to local and State affairs. He says the view of secession becomes doubly important; we will have direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to further enterprises for such purposes as guarantees of five per cent. Referring to postal matters, he says he is authorized by the postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes he will sever his connection with the Federal Government and obey the call of the State. This, with the resignation of the postmasters generally, would enable the State to establish her postal arrangement herself unembarrassed. He suggests, as a temporary expedient, to use Adams Express. He further suggests that probably arrangements will be made between South Carolina and the Federal authorities for a given time, until other States secede, and a Southern Confederacy is formed. If the Government insists on considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession, the present postal arrangement must cease, and another under the State authority must be established. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States not members of the Confederacy, and particularly border States. He says let them keep their slave property in our borders, and the only alternative left them is emancipation by their own act, or action of their confederates. He hopes, however, that all the slave States will unite in a Southern Confederacy. He advises the passage of a most ample and stringent law against abolition incendiaries, to supersede lynching and deter violations. The Governor, referring to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Memminger to Virginia and the failure to obtain the cooperation of the Southern Conference, except Mississippi and Alabama, says all hopes of a concerted action of the South are lost, and but one course is left. South Carolina to act consistently with honor, interest, and safety, and that looks neither to the right nor left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain propositions looking to the continuance of the present Union.

The Governor entertains no doubt that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas will immediately follow her, and other Southern States will complete the galaxy. He says: "It is gratifying to know that, if a resort to arms is necessary,

the United States is a model Hotel

for Ready-made Clothing

AND

FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned will commence, on Saturday, November 3d, at his store-room under the Commonwealth office, to sell his large and splendid assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Auction, without reserve. The sale will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. He will also sell at private sale, to those wishing to purchase, at cost or auction prices. Auction every Monday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

T. P. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

Frankfort, nov9 w&t-wt.

**SECOND IMPORTATION**

OF

DRY GOODS.

R. KNOTT

Would respectfully announce that he is now receiving and opening an entirely new stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS!

Bought within the past few days in the Eastern cities, at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold accordingly. Being the only house in the city which has made a second importation this season, we will be enabled to exhibit many NEW STYLES which have never been introduced in this market.

Call and examine the styles, and see at what greatly reduced prices they are selling.

R. KNOTT

312 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**LESSLIE COMBS.**

Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet.

Built expressly for the trade. GEO. STIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 p.m., for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and for Woodford and Cogar's Landings on Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort.

nov12 w&t-wt.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

18 Cedar Street, New York.

nov12 w&t-wt.

**STOP THERE!**

HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owen's Hotel.

When you go to Louisville stop THERE.

June 9, '63.

**PURE CIDER VINEGAR.**

JUST RECEIVED, 6 barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted.

Feeding Gray & Dodd.

Nov 12 w&t-wt.

### Exciting Scene on the Stage at Melbourne—The Rival Danseuses.

Miska Hauser, the violinist, thus describes an exciting scene which he recently witnessed in Melbourne, Australia: The curtain rose. A French dancer, an elegant, supple young lady, of no great beauty, but much expression, and apparently on good terms with herself, appeared in the scene, in her short lace dress, received by an outburst of applause, and by the martial trumpets of the orchestra. But from the other side came a youthful, blooming Spanish creole, with beautiful eyes, large and soft; her complexion rosy, her figure tall; in fact, the impersonation of Terpsichore. She bowed modestly—it was her first appearance at Melbourne—and the enthusiasm of the public, surprised by her beauty, manifested itself in vehement cheers. The two dancers struggled for the palm of victory in a graceful Tarantula. Like two glittering butterflies they whirled round, accompanied by music and applause. The merciful Parisienne made use of her most seductive wiles, of her most refined *pivettes*, of her most enchanting attitudes; but the creole seemed patronized by the Graces themselves. Thundering applause encouraged her; and as often as she came forward with her graceful modesty, nosegays, and rings, and bracelets were thrown at her feet. The French lady struggled with her last strength against the triumph of her rival, until disheartened and exhausted she fell to the ground. The creole approached her with compassion to raise her, when suddenly the Parisienne darted up, and with looks full of hate and fury, boxed the ears of her rival. The audience hissed and booted while she exclaimed, with much passion: "The wretch tripped me!" The poor creole declared with much dignity that she was innocent of the meanness; but a vulgar word which slipped out of the lips of the French dancer against her, suddenly aroused all the passions of the South in her bosom, and a singular struggle began. The two excited ladies rushed upon each other, and wrestled and tore, and pulled one another's hair while the thunders of the gallery made the whole atmosphere vibrate. I never saw a more natural performance. The better class of the public did not interfere, but seemed rather to be amused by these olympic exercises, until the creole, bleeding and fainting, was carried away from the scene. Some officers who, from a box, had witnessed the spectacle, were revolted at the conduct of the Parisienne, and sent for the police to arrest her, but her friends collected and resisted the constables. A riot ensued; a portion of the public rushed on the stage; they jumped across the orchestra, the fiddles and bass violins were broken; the ladies were fainting; children crying, and I took to my heels with my fiddle, and ran away without stopping until I reached my hotel.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.**—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and affective to incorporate them into our own; thus the word *Cephalee*, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popular in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word *Cephalee* will become as common as Electrotype and many others, whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and the man born."

### ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrable headache this afternoon, hand I stepped into the apothecaries hand by to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says 'e, hand upon his 'ead he said, "I 'ad 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'an 'eadache."

**Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard, intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the symptom of a wide variety of diseases, among which are Epilepsy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases.**

**In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and ple**

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

**Valedictory.**

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There was already, by compact, a "perpetual Union;" and this perpetual Union it was the avowed object of Congress to preserve, by a revision of the "Federal Constitution." South Carolina was present by her delegates, and doubtless voted for the resolution.

The several States concurred in this recommendation, and, in appointing their delegates, recognized and designated the object in view.

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"In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence."

Thus we have distinctly avowed the leading object of Congress which recommended the calling of the convention, and of the convention itself after they had finished their work.

The convention proposed that the constitution framed by them should be submitted for ratification, not to the Legislatures of the States, but to a convention in each State, chosen by the people thereof, and Congress adopted their recommendation. Conventions were held, the proposed Constitution was ratified, and thus became the act of the people. Their acts in ratifying it are set forth in the preamble, and foremost among them is the increased stability of the Union.

We, the people of the United States, say, "We, the people of the United States," they, "in order to form a more perfect Union," "do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

It was unnecessary to repeat in the Constitution that the Union should be perpetual, because on its face it purports to be of unlimited duration, and contains within itself the means of perpetuating its own existence.

The ratifications of all the States were unconditional, and, in the language of Mr. Madison, bound them "forever."

The State of Vermont was not a member of the "perpetual union" established by the articles of confederation; but when she came in under the Constitution, she expressly recognized its perpetual obligation. By her convention she declared that on her admission into the Union by Congress, the Constitution of the United States should (in their own words) "be binding on us and the people of Vermont forever." Yet who at that day supposed it was more binding on the people of Vermont than it was on the people of South Carolina?

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**Amos Kendall on Secession.**

SECESSION—No. II.  
To Strengthen the Union was the Leading Object of Congress in Recommending, the Convention in Framing, and the People in Adopting the Present Constitution.

To THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH:

In our first number we have shown that the States composing the Federal Union from 1778 to 1789, had solemnly plighted their faith to each other in the articles of confederation that the United States should be "perpetual." These articles constituted the Constitution of the United States until 1789, when they were merged into our present Constitution.

We will now show that the object of the change was not to relieve the States from their *perpetual obligation*, or in any way to weaken the Federal Union, but to give it greater strength and to furnish it with means to perpetuate itself by relieving it from dependence on the States for the execution of its acts.

By the Articles of Confederation, Congress had power to determine the amount of revenue necessary to be raised for the service of the United States, and apportion it among the States; but whether the necessary taxes should be levied, or duties imposed and collected, depended on the State authorities.

The consequence was that not long after the close of the revolutionary war, through the refusal or neglect of some of the States to fulfill their Federal obligations in that respect, the United States found themselves without means to support the public credit or to perform the functions then intrusted to them.

It, therefore, became necessary that the United States should have power to levy taxes and duties, and collect them without the aid or interposition of the States. This required that the United States should have independent legislative, executive and judicial powers, together with the means of executing their acts and decisions.

To such a pass had the neglect or misconduct of some of the States brought the affairs of the United States that there was imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union from the want of self-sustaining powers.

The history of the United States for some years after the close of the Revolutionary war, is replete with difficulties growing out of weak and unstable government, and with expedients proposed by the statesmen of that day, to put an end to them. Finally, the minds of all intelligent and patriotic men settled down in the conviction that an effectual remedy was to be found only in a thorough revision of the Federal Constitution, and the delegation to the United States of sufficient powers to enable them to command respect at home and abroad, and especially to preserve the Federal Union. This conviction found expression in a resolution of Congress, adopted on the 24th of February, 1787, in the following words, viz:

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We consider the United States one of the very best Hotels in Louisville. We often dine there.—*Louisville Democrat*.

If the Journal and Democrat were only half as near right in their politics as they are in their hotel notions, there would be very little difference between us and them.

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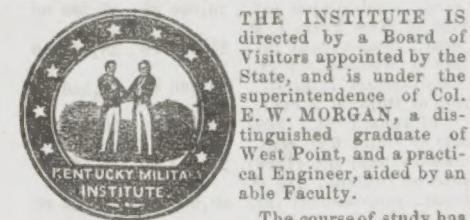
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## FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

The undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks. Tuition primary department, \$30.00 Higher English and Belles Lettres, 40.00 French, extra, 20.00 Painting in oil, 20.00 Pastel and Monochromatic, each, 15.00 Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each, 8.00 Hall Flowers, Worsted, or Leather-work, each, 6.00 Drawing and Water Colors, each, 5.00 Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.

MARY M. GRAVES,  
NELLIE A. YEAW.  
For particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel. [Aug. 29, '60-6m.]  
Yeoman copy.

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THE INSTITUTE IS directed by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, and is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able staff.

The course of study has all that is taught in Colleges, and more in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agriculture and Mining; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation.

The twenty-seventh session will open Sept. 10, 1860. Charges \$100 per half year, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Ky." or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY.  
June 27, 1860—by. Pres't of the Board.

### IN PRESS.

**STANTON'S TREATISE**  
FOR  
Justices, Sheriffs, Executors, Guardians,  
etc.,  
IN KENTUCKY.

### NOW READY.

### A NEW EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF KY.

Approved and adopted by the General Assembly, 1851 and 1852, and in force from July 1, 1852, with all the amendments subsequently enacted, and notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

BY HON. RICHARD H. STANTON.

With supplement, embracing the Acts of a General Nature, passed by the Legislature of 1859-60.  
**Two Volumes, royal 8 v.** Price, \$10.00.  
Made authority in all Courts in Kentucky, by Act of General Assembly.

**T**HIS subscribers have in course of publication a work by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayville, Kentucky, designed to be a complete practical guide for officers in the State of Kentucky, to wit: Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assessors, Processioners, etc.

The work will not only contain a lucid and clear statement of the laws regulating the duties of each officer, but full instructions as to the manner of proceeding, and all necessary practical forms. It will be complete and comprehensive upon all the duties of officers above named, and will be found highly useful, not only to them but to the legal profession, and all others having business with such officers.

The work will contain about 800 pages printed on fine paper, with clear type, and superior law binding.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,  
June 11, '60-6m. Law Publishers, Cincinnati.

### COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUIN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—an array of Carriages made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING, For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1860—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

### NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.  
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 12 HOURS.  
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBES & WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1860.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. H. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

### Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1860—by.

### SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Herrer Smith, deceased, will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

Sept. 12, 1860—tf.

## THE VESPER GAS, OR AIR LIGHT.

The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

**T**HE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas used in the Vesper fixtures is generated from common pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredients. It is entirely free from odor while burning, and by simple contrivance, the vapor of oil is removed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light.

The light has been pronounced, by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flicker or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact, wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlet to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the expensive chandelier, are of a light construction in themselves. They are sold at prices which do not exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

### MERCHANTS

Visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

*Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences*

Throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places, and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced in the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing they will find it to their interest to have him introducing this unequalled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixture and Coal Oil prepared expressly for this Burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail.

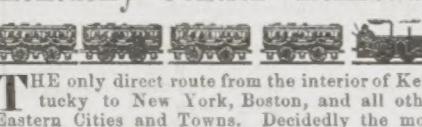
WM. H. SETTLE,  
No. 6, Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.  
April 1, 1859-w&twtf.

### VESPER GAS.

**W**E are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at Manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO.

April 1, 1859-w&twtf.

### Kentucky Central Railroad!



**T**HE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

### CLOSING CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 p. m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Peoria.

And with the 6:00 p. m. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati and Cincinnati, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of car from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and 12:25 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 10:35 A. M., and 4:58 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryantsville, Lancaster, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT. December 9, 1859-ly.

Subscriptions can be forwarded to us by mail at our risk. Letters addressed to us do not require registration.

Address A. G. HODGES & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 1860.

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